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SUGGESTED TRAIL TRIPS

Here are several trips to points of interest. The trail numbers correspond to those on the map. Travel times allow ample time for picture taking.

TRIP	LOCATION TWP. RANGE NO.	TRAIL NO.	MILE-AGE	DURATION
Mt. Margaret Loop	T5N R5E	217 & 218	15 mi.	Overnight
Government Mineral Springs Observation Pk.	T5N R6E	132	10 mi.	One day
Red Mt. — Race Track	T5N R8E	150A	4 mi.	One day
Grassy Knoll Lookout	T4N R8E	2000	4 mi.	Half day
Bird Creek Meadows —	T8N R1E	9	8 mi.	One day
Timberline	T13N R9 & 10E	78	10 mi.	One day
Packwood Lake Trail	T9N R5E	102	1/4 mi.	Two hours
Council Bluff Trail	T8N R5E	240	3 mi.	Half day
Timberline — Pumice Butte	T6N R8E	2000	15 mi.	Overnight
Indian Heaven	T6N R5E	53 & 49	2 mi.	Half day
Silver Star — Indian Pits	T8N R5E	238	6 mi.	Half day
Butte Camp Trail	T5N R6E	133	8 mi.	One day
Government Mineral Springs — Lost Lake	T5N R6E	133	8 mi.	One day

SUGGESTED CAR TRIPS

Trips posing points of interest and activities are listed below. Road numbers correspond to those on the map.

BURLEY MT. — NIGGERHEAD ROAD
From Randle south on Road 123 to Niggerhead Road 112, south to Mosquito Meadow then north on 113 over Burley Mt. and back to Randle.

UP LEWIS RIVER — WIND RIVER
Up Lewis River to Lewis River Ranger Station on Swift Reservoir then east on N90, N714, & N76 to N73. South on N73 to Government Mineral Spring and south down Wind River to Columbia River.

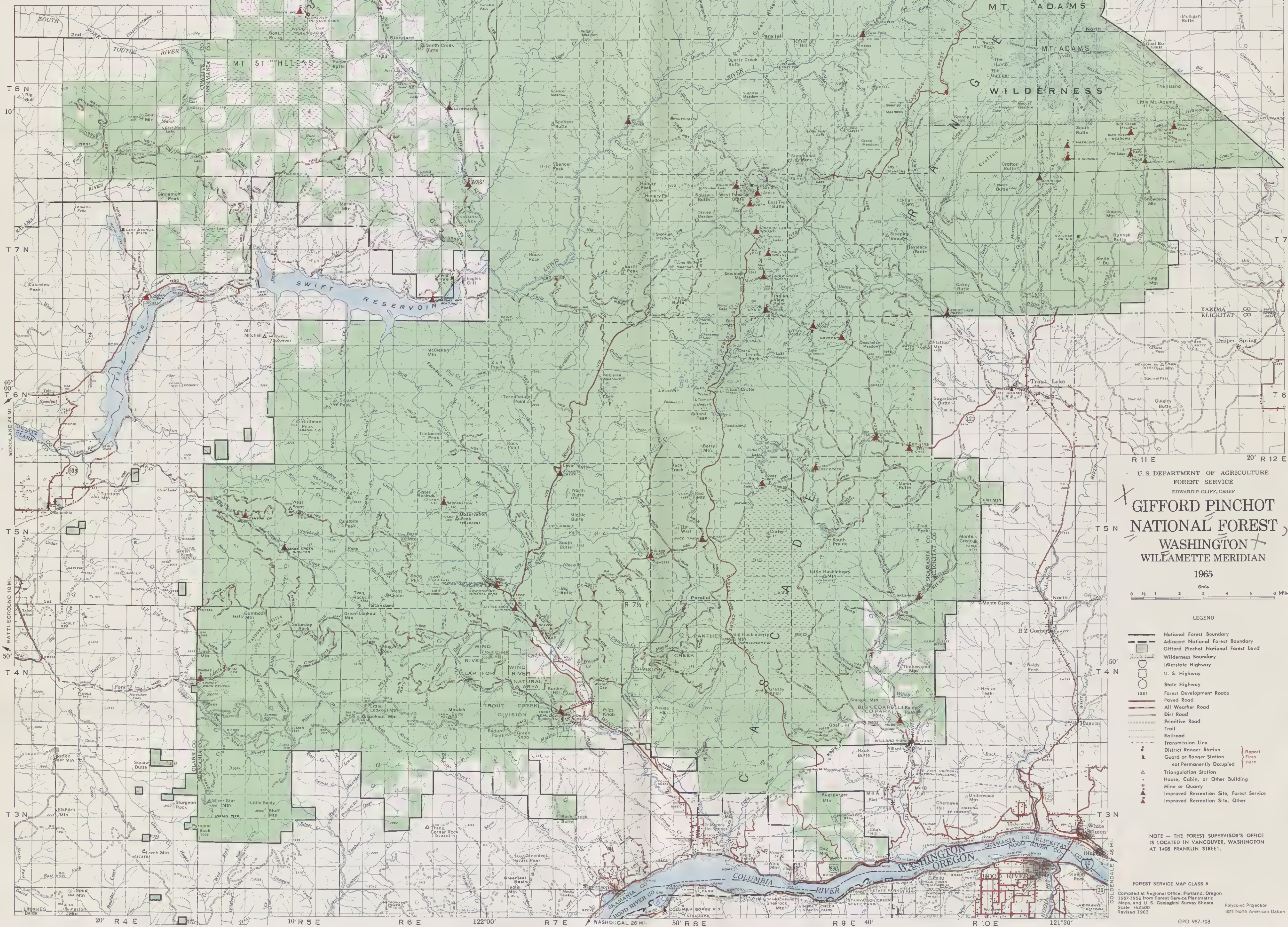
WIND RIVER — SOUTH PRAIRIE
North from Columbia River up Wind River to Government Mineral Spring north on N73 to 123. Thence south to N604 and south to Willard and Columbia River.

RANDLE — TROUT LAKE
From Randle south on 123 to Trout Lake

SPIRIT LAKE
From Highway 99 at Castle Rock east on State 1R to Spirit Lake.

POINTS OF INTEREST

INDIAN PITS	T3N	R5E
Archeological point of interest		
INDIAN HEAVEN	T6N	R8E
Old Indian campground and berry fields		
8IG LAVA BEDS	T5N	R8E
15,000-acre lava flow with crater		
INDIAN RACE TRACK	T5N	R8E
Old Indian campground and game area		
GOVERNMENT MINERAL SPRINGS	T5N	R7E
Mineral springs — Iron Mike and others		
HUCKLEBERRY FIELDS	T7N	R8E
Popular areas — open to public	T9N	R9E
	T4N	R6E
BIRD CREEK MEADOWS	T8N	R11E
Over 400 flower species — mid-July to mid-August		
PALISADES VIEWPOINT	T14N	R10E
Rock palisades on Clear Fork of Cowlitz River		
MT. ST. HELENS	T8N	R5E
9,677-foot snow covered volcanic peak		
MT. ADAMS	T8N	R10E
Wilderness — See reverse		
GOAT ROCKS	T12N	R11E
Wilderness — See reverse		



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
EDWARD F. CLIFF, CHIEF
**GIFFORD PINCHOT
NATIONAL FOREST,
WASHINGTON**
WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
1965

Scale 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Miles

- LEGEND**
- National Forest Boundary
 - Adjacent National Forest Boundary
 - Gifford Pinchot National Forest Land
 - Wilderness Boundary
 - Idaho State Highway
 - U. S. Highway
 - State Highway
 - Forest Development Roads
 - Paved Road
 - All Weather Road
 - Dirt Road
 - Primitive Road
 - Trail
 - Railroad
 - Transmission Line
 - District Ranger Station
 - Guard or Ranger Station
 - not Permanently Occupied
 - Triangulation Station
 - House, Cabin, or Other Building
 - Mine or Quarry
 - Improved Recreation Site, Forest Service
 - Improved Recreation Site, Other

NOTE — THE FOREST SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE IS LOCATED IN YACOWITZ, WASHINGTON AT 1408 FRANKLIN STREET.

FOREST SERVICE MAP CLASS A
Compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon
1967-1968 from Forest Service Topographic Maps and U. S. Geological Survey Sheets
Scale 1:50,000
Polyconic Projection
1927 North American Datum
GPO 987-108

FOREST SERVICE IMPROVED CAMPGROUNDS AND PICNIC GROUNDS

Name	Location Twp. Range	Activities	Name	Location Twp. Range	Activities
Adams Park	10N 9E	F, H	Knappenburg Lake	13N 11E	F
Beaver	4N 7E	F, H	Picnic Ground	14N 10E	F, H
Bench Lake	8N 11E	F, H	Le Wia Wia	6N 9E	F, H, H
Bird Creek Meadows	8N 11E	Hi, Mc	Lewis River	6N 9E	H, Bp
Picnic Ground	8N 11E	Hi, Mc	Little Goose	4N 7E	F, H
Bird Lake	8N 11E	Hi, Mc	Little Soda Springs	5N 9E	H
Black Creek	5N 5E	F, H	Lost Creek	12N 8E	Hi, H, Bp
Canyon Creek	5N 5E	F, H	Maple Leaf	10N 10E	Hi, H, Bp
Cat Creek	10N 9E	F, H	Meadow Creek (Indian)	8N 11E	F, H
Goose Lake	8N 5E	F, B, Hi, R, H	Midway Meadows	10N 10E	Hi, H, Bp
Cedar Creek	11N 10E	F, H, R, H	Mirror Lake	7N 10E	Hi, H, Mc
Chambers Lake	8N 6E	F, H	Morrison Creek	4N 9E	F, H
Clearwater	8N 10E	Hi, Mc	Moss Creek	7N 10E	F, H
Cold Springs	7N 8E	F, H	Muddy River	7N 10E	F, H
Cold Springs (Indian)	9N 9E	F, H, H	North Fork	11N 8E	F, H
Council Lake	7N 8E	F, H, Bp	Observation	5N 6E	Hi, Bp
Cultus Creek	9N 5E	F, B, Hi, R, H	Okahoma	5N 9E	F, H
Dennybrook	5N 8E	F, H	Ollalie Lake	9N 9E	F, H
Goose Lake	5N 8E	F, H	Packwood Lake	13N 10E	F, B, Hi, R, H
Gov't. Mineral Springs	5N 7E	F, H	Paradise Creek	5N 7E	F, H
Horseshoe Lake	10N 10E	F, H, Bp	Peterson Prairie	6N 9E	H, Bp
Ice Caves	6N 9E	H	Pole Patch	10N 7E	H, Bp
Joker Creek Shelter	5N 5E	F, H	Race Track Picnic Ground	5N 8E	Hi, R, H
Killen Creek	9N 10E	Hi, H, Mc			

F — Fishing; B — Boating; Hi — Hiking; R — Riding; H — Hunting; Mc — Mountain Climbing; Bp — Berry Picking; WS — Winter Sports

GIFFORD PINCHOT
National Forest
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PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

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MAPS

The U. S. Geological Survey, Map Information Offices, Washington, D.C. 20240, or Federal Center, Denver, Colorado, will mail free, an index showing modern, topographic quadrangle maps available for the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. The maps are stocked also by local merchants.

Maps of the Mt. Adams and Goat Rocks Wilderness may be obtained free from any Forest Service Ranger District on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest or from the office of the Forest Supervisor, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Vancouver, Washington.

Washington highway maps are obtainable from the State Department of Highways, Olympia, Washington or at any automobile service station.

LAND OF MANY USES

The Gifford Pinchot is a 1.25-million-acre National Forest — an area approximately the size of the state of Delaware. The land is owned by you, the American people, and is protected and administered by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. Its valuable resources of wood, water, wildlife, range and recreation are managed to perpetuate their flow from the Forest to the user. The Forest Service applies management practices that provide use and enjoyment of these resources by the greatest number of people. This means that the Gifford Pinchot's lands of many uses must serve many purposes. Timber production and watershed protection are blended harmoniously with campgrounds and dedicated wilderness to provide economic stability and recreation opportunities for everyone to enjoy. There are more than 1300 developed camp and picnic units to serve your needs. Permits are also issued for other uses such as grazing, mining, powerline right-of-way, and domestic water use.

To put these policies into practice, the most careful kind of multiple use management is required. Resource management plans are coordinated to attain stability of streamflow and a continuous and increasing supply of Forest products. The maintenance of productive wildlife habitat, open to public hunting and fishing, and the continued development of adequate outdoor recreational facilities for public use and enjoyment is given equal consideration. The Forest Service protects and manages the Gifford Pinchot for you. It needs and appreciates all the help you can give in keeping it a pleasant, productive forest. Be a good woodsman—put out your campfire and smokes, and leave a clean camp. It is your National Forest.

CROPS OF TREES

When timber is harvested from the Giffard Pinchot National Forest, a plan is followed that coordinates the harvesting with the protection and use of soil, water, and wildlife and their habitat. It protects recreation and renews the forest.

There is no magic in this plan which balances harvest with growth and is known as sustained yield. The Gifford Pinchot National Forest will produce trees forever.

Douglas-fir makes up the bulk of the volume harvested. Western hemlock, mountain hemlock, western redcedar, Alaska yellow-cedar, white pine, ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, noble fir, silver fir and grand fir are also present. Broadleaf trees are red alder, black cottonwood, bigleaf maple and vine maple. The Wild River Nursery extracts tree seeds from cones and grows 20 million tree seedlings annually for reforesting National Forests.

This crop of trees must be protected from fire, destructive insects and diseases. A forest fire is dramatic but destructive. Evidence of old fires appear throughout the National Forest. Strategically located fire fighting teams, lookouts and aerial patrols help achieve speedy fire control.

Less spectacular, but more devastating, are losses caused by insects and diseases. For example, the Douglas-fir bark beetle kills trees by boring through the bark and attacking the layers beneath. Diseases are caused by fungi and plant bacteria. Forest personnel are alert to detect threats toward the health of the Forest so control measures may be promptly begun.

The steady supply of the Gifford Pinchot's timber products means jobs and pay checks for men in the woods, in the mills, and along the line to finished consumer products. This results in an annual return to the U. S. Treasury of approximately seven million dollars. Twenty-five percent is returned to the State, 10 percent is returned to the Forest Service. The State apportions its share to the counties containing National Forest lands for county schools and roads. The Forest Service uses its 10 percent to construct Forest roads and trails.

THE FOREST RANGER

The Gifford Pinchot is divided into Ranger Districts, with a professionally trained District Forest Ranger in charge of each. The District Forest Ranger is the "key man" in the Forest Service organization. He is responsible for on-the-ground management of all activities on his District. In addition to protecting the National Forest from fire, insects and disease, it is his job to coordinate the many uses of its resources.

The Forest Supervisor, with headquarters in the State-Federal Building, Vancouver, Washington, directs the over-all management of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

For additional information, write or call:

FOREST SUPERVISOR
GIFFORD PINCHOT NATIONAL FOREST
VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON 98660

or

DISTRICT FOREST RANGERS AT:

AMBOY 98601	RANDLE 98377
COUGAR 98616	TOUTLE 98649
TROUT LAKE 98650	CARSON 98610
PACKWOOD 98361	COOK 98615

MOTOR BOAT RESTRICTIONS

To assure your continued pleasure and safety while using the lakes of the Forest, it has become necessary to apply the following restriction on motor boat use:

1. All lakes within the exterior boundary of the Gifford Pinchot Forest will be closed to the use of hydroplanes and float planes.
2. On Spirit Lake and Walupt Lake, motor boats will be permissible when driven in a careful and prudent manner and at a speed no greater than is reasonable and proper under conditions at the time and place of operation and so as not to endanger persons or property or other rights of any person entitled to the use of such waters.
3. In addition to the above named lakes, it will be permissible to operate boats with motors on Bench Lake, Big Mosquito Lake, Council Lake, Goose Lake, Horseshoe Lake and Takhlakh Lake at a safe and prudent speed. Generally this safe speed will be considered less than the speed required for water skiing.
4. All other lakes within the Gifford Pinchot will be closed to boat motor use of all sizes and kinds.

WILDLIFE

Food, shelter and water are necessary to wildlife — they make up its habitat. The Gifford Pinchot National Forest provides habitat for many species of animals, birds, and fish.

Big game animals such as deer, elk, bear and mountain goats call the Gifford Pinchot home. Smaller mammal residents include the wildcat, coyote, racoon, mink, otter and beaver. Chances of seeing them in their native environment, which is often spectacular and stimulating, are good. The ruffed grouse, blue grouse, jays, ravens, and many songbirds inhabit the Forest. The Gifford Pinchot's many lakes — small and large — support families of mallard, bufflehead and wood ducks throughout the summer months. These lakes, along with over 650 miles of streams, also furnish a home for an abundance of trout, steelhead and salmon.

Wildlife is a natural resource that can be grown and harvested like any other crop. It must be properly harvested, however, to keep populations in balance with available food. In the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, State fish and game laws prescribe the hunting and fishing seasons and bag limits. Acting as partners, the Forest Service manages wildlife habitat, and the State manages the fish and game resources.

Throughout the summer, many fishermen try their luck in the waters of the Gifford Pinchot. The quest is generally for trout. A trip to the high lakes can be an exhilarating experience. Usually, the fish are not large, but the environment is excellent.

Large populations of game animals provide the hunter with a good expectation of success. Favorite spots for elk hunting are the Packwood and Mt. St. Helens areas; for goats, the Goat Rocks area; and for deer, generally the whole Forest.

The Gifford Pinchot National Forest is widely known for its wildlife. Each year more than 116,000 visits are made to the Forest by fishermen. More than 35,000 annual visits are made by hunters, and, of course, wildlife provides pleasure and study to photographers, naturalists, ornithologists and onlookers.

WHAT TO DO IF LOST

1. Keep calm. Do not walk aimlessly. Trust your map and compass. Shelter and warmth are much more important than food.
 - a. To find your position, climb to a place where you can see the surrounding country.
 - b. When you reach a road, trail or telephone line, follow it. As a last resort, follow a stream downhill.
 - c. Before being caught by darkness, select a sheltered spot and prepare camp, shelter and firewood. Stay in this camp all night.
2. If you are injured and alone, keep calm. Stay where you are, clear an area down to mineral soil and build a signal fire. Green boughs will create heavy smoke. Someone will find you.
3. Three signals of any kind, either audible or visible, is the nationwide S O S call. Examples are three blasts from a whistle, three shots from a gun, three regulated puffs of smoke or three flashes from a mirror or flashlight. Repeat at regular intervals. If it is recognized by a searching party, it will be answered by two signals. Use it only when in need of help.
4. Notify the county sheriff's office if a member of your party is believed to be lost or in trouble and you cannot find or assist him. Forest Service officers cooperate with the county officials in rescue work.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR FOREST LAND

1. Leave a clean camp. Burn as much of your garbage, especially fish heads and cleanings, as you can. Place the rest in garbage cans or pits. If no cans or pits are provided where you camp, cans should be burned and mashed and carried back out, along with other unburnable materials. Don't scatter straw.
2. Keep water supplies unpolluted. Dispose of refuse properly. Wash clothing away from springs, streams and lakes.
3. Preserve forest signs. They are posted for your information and safety.
4. Observe State fish and game laws.
5. Cooperate with forest officers.
6. Do not cut green timber for firewood and tent stakes.
7. Do not pick or dig wildflowers, ferns or shrubs without permission from a forest officer.

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE!

If our forests are to continue producing water, forage, wildlife and other resources, they must be protected from fire. Most fires on this Forest are caused by lightning, but the most serious fires are caused by human carelessness. You can help prevent them by following these few simple but important rules:

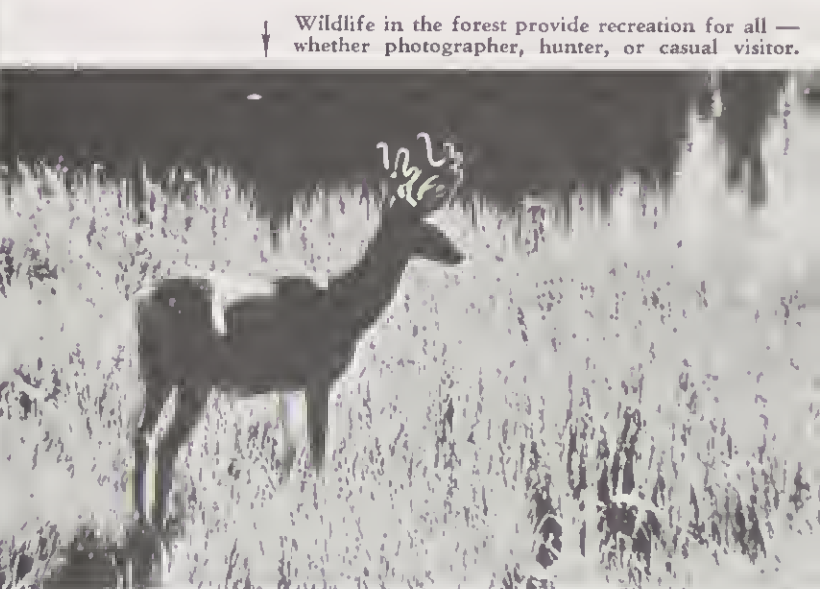
1. If camping in the forest outside of designated campgrounds, each car or pack train must carry a water container with one gallon or more capacity, a shovel with at least a 36-inch handle and 8-inch blade, and an ax with at least a 2-pound head and 26-inch handle.
2. Do not smoke while traveling except in a vehicle on a road. Use your ashtray.
3. Crush out all cigarettes, cigars and pipe heels on a rock or in mineral soil. Break matches before throwing them away.
4. Before building a campfire, select a spot in an opening. Clean an area at least 10 feet in diameter down to mineral soil, and build the fire in the center. Keep it small. Be extra careful when strong winds occur.
5. Never leave your campfire unattended even for a few minutes. Put it out completely with dirt and water.
6. If possible, extinguish any uncontrolled fire you find, then report it to the nearest forest officer. If you cannot put the fire out, go to the nearest telephone. The telephone operator will forward your message to the nearest forest station.
7. Read and observe directions on all fire posters.



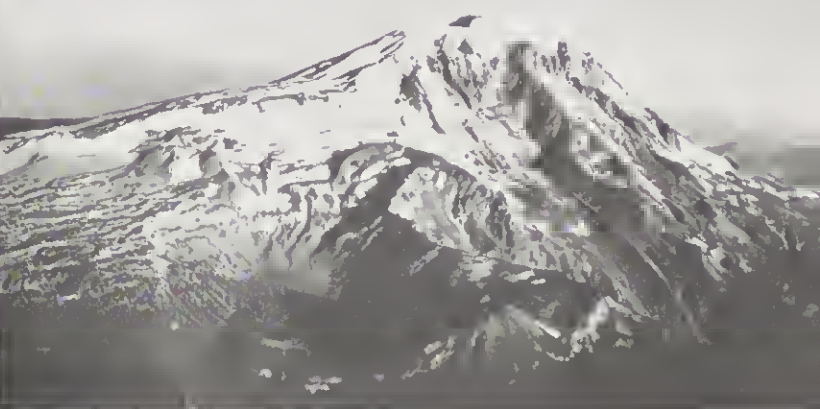
Group of climbers make their way toward summit of Mt. St. Helens.



Logs on way to mill pass cattle grazing at South Prairie.



Wildlife in the forest provide recreation for all — whether photographer, hunter, or casual visitor.



Mt. Adams from southeast.



Huckleberry picking — a family project.

Welcome to GIFFORD PINCHOT National Forest



Mt. Adams

HISTORY OF THE GIFFORD PINCHOT

This National Forest, straddling one of the most rugged portions of the Cascade Range, has been working for Americans since its establishment in 1897. Originally part of the Mt. Rainier Forest Reserve, the area was set aside by President Theodore Roosevelt's proclamation of March 2, 1907, which reads: "It is hereby ordered that on July 1, 1908, the land within the boundary shown on the attached diagram heretofore set apart from the Rainier National Forest, shall be known as the Columbia National Forest."

In 1949, President Truman signed a bill changing the Columbia National Forest to the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. It is especially appropriate that this Forest bears the name of the first Chief of the Forest Service and the foremost forester of the Nation.

The violence of the creation of the Cascade Range in southwestern Washington resulted in the spectacular scenery of the Gifford Pinchot. The snow-clad prominences of Mt. St. Helens, Mt. Adams, the rugged Goat Rocks, and the vast lava beds are only a few of the evidences of the Forest's geological background. Other interesting features include cascading waterfalls, unusual rock formations, lava caves, trees, wells, and mineral springs. These present unlimited opportunities to the recreationist.

Long before the white man came, Indians entered and used the Forest for home, food and recreation. They lived in the lower, more open country along the Cowlitz, Yakima and Columbia Rivers in the winter and spent the summer months at such places as Twin Buttes, Indian Heaven, McClellan Meadows and the Cowlitz Pass, which were all heavy producers of huckleberries in past years. Some areas, such as the Twin Buttes huckleberry fields, are still visited annually by several hundred of their descendants.

In the early 1800's, Hudson's Bay Company was buying furs brought in by white trappers from what is now the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. Settlement of the Cowlitz and Trout Lake Valleys began about 1880, followed by sparse homesteading in the Lewis, Washougal and Wild River Valleys a few years later. Most of the early day history of these settlements is unwritten.

The background of the Forest has been one of scattered large fires which left over 500,000 acres blackened during the first half of the 1900's. These burns reveal an important segment in the history and development of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest and serve as a grim reminder to present-day Forest users.

WILDERNESS ON THE GIFFORD PINCHOT

Two areas have been set aside by the Chief of the United States Forest Service to remain in a near natural state. The Goat Rocks Wilderness encompassing the rugged high mountain country in the Northeast corner of the Forest is one and the Mt. Adams Wilderness with its massive snow-covered peak and surrounding alpine meadows the other. Only the presence of trails and traces of old campfires betray the fact that man has experienced the thrill of traveling through this remote back country.

GOAT ROCKS WILDERNESS

The Goat Rocks Wilderness was established in 1940 when 82,680 acres in two National Forests—the Gifford Pinchot and Snoqualmie—were dedicated. Here is a true alpine wonderland of flinty pinacles rising abruptly from dazzling snowfields, beautiful mountain meadows carpeted with flowers, and cascading streams. Here too are the wildlife that make this land their home—from the mountain goat peering down from his inaccessible crag to the pika or cony resting motionless on a rock slide. The terrain is mountainous with elevations ranging from 3,000 feet to the 8,201-foot Gilbert Peak. A backpack or trail ride through the area is an exhilarating experience.

MT. ADAMS WILDERNESS

In 1942 the Mt. Adams Wilderness was set aside to remain in its natural state. This 42,411-acre section of the Gifford Pinchot is located on the eastern edge of the National Forest and is dominated by Mt. Adams, whose 12,326-foot peak is second in height in the Northwest only to Mt. Rainier. The lower slopes of Mt. Adams have an exceptional variety of trees, shrubs and flowers, intermingling species native to both sides of the Cascade Mountain Range, the Sierra Nevada, and the Rocky Mountains. The area around Bird Creek Meadows, on Mt. Adams' south slope, is especially well known for its floral display in early August.